

A KISS AT THE DOOR.

We were standing in the doorway—
The little wife and I—
The golden sun upon her hair
Fell down so silently,
A small white cloud upon my arm,
What could I ask for more?
That the kindly glance of loving eyes,
As she kissed me at the door?

I know she loves me with all her heart
The one who stands beside me
And the years have been so joyous
Since first I called her bride!
We've had so much of happiness
Since we met in years before,
But the happiest time of all was
When she kissed me at the door.

Who cares for wealth, or land or gold,
Of fame, or matchless power?
It does not give the happiness
Of just one little hour.
With one who loves me as her life—
She says she "loves me more"—
And I thought she said this morning
When she kissed me at the door.

At times it seems that all the world,
With all its wealth of gold,
Is very small and poor indeed,
Compared with what I hold!
And when the clouds hang grim and dark,
I only think the more
Of "one" who waits my coming step
To kiss me at the door.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MADRID, May 21.—It is unofficially reported that Espartero will accept the Crown.

LONDON, May 18.—The yacht race between the Sappho and Cambria was won by the Sappho.

Kate V. Jennings, a quadroon, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's office.

BOSTON, May 20.—Gilmore's shoe factory at North Rainham is burned. Loss \$90,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 18.—Trinidad Garcia, a revolutionary congressman, has been turned over to the courts for trial. The revolution is nearly ended.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The race between Amber and Asteroid, yesterday, mile heat, resulted in favor of Amber. It is rumored that the rider of Asteroid was bribed.

MADRID, May 20.—Another deputation waited on Espartero, yesterday, hoping to prevail upon him to accept the throne. It is reported that he persisted in his refusal.

The amount of coin in the treasury is \$108,000,000, including \$30,500,000 in gold certificates. Amount of currency nearly \$10,000,000.

LONDON, May 21.—The Times ridicules the Portuguese revolution, characterizing that nation as prostrate before an Octogenarian General, as a grotesque spectacle.

The Louisiana contested case of Newsham against Ryan was taken up and discussed up to two o'clock, when the House proceeded with the business of the District of Columbia.

LONDON, May 18.—The valuable statuette in Christ Church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night and burned into lime. The press is severe against the perpetrators of this outrage.

Judge Fisher and Mr. Bartley partially settled their old Surratt difficulty by a personal collision to-day. Bartley struck Fisher with a cane, when they clutched, and after a sharp rough and tumble were separated.

An official report received from the western end of the Kansas Railroad gives an account of a fight with 500 Indians, in which eight whites were killed and 300 cattle captured by the Indians. They moved towards Platt river.

It is stated that the brothers Generals Arango, who abandoned the Revolution, are imprisoned by the Insurgents. Other accounts say they were executed. Arango, at the head of a column of troops, has gone to see about the matter.

Leftane has received a patent for his rattle machine to-day. Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, and other experts, have taken great interest in the machine. The general opinion is that it meets the necessities of the case.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Revels and Harris attended the wedding of the Capitol caterer Danning's daughter. Reporters who were fortunate enough to get access, report the entire absence of the black element. It was a yellow affair.

TORONTO, May 19.—The Globe Telegraph has strong articles in favor of building a canal in British ground around South St. Marie, and that privileges now enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals shall come until the question at issue is adjudicated.

Gen. Saldanha having taken the castle of St. George, after a sharp fight, wherein seven were killed and eighty wounded, entered the palace and immediately resigned his command into the King's hands, who authorized him to form a new ministry.

FLORENCE, May 20.—Three Italian frigates are hovering around the island of Capri, to prevent the escape of Garibaldi to Naples. The government takes this action because it is known that the sons of Garibaldi are with the insurgents in southern Italy.

PARIS, May 19.—The police made several more arrests to-day of persons believed to be connected with a roguish plot. Some houses were searched and more bombs found.

Billion thirteen millions greater than last Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—MIDNIGHT.—The case of the East Tennessee Railroad was again before the House Judiciary Committee Tuesday and to-day. A strong and able effort was made by the Government counsel. Hon. Horace Maynard made a telling argument in favor of our route. The prospects are favorable.

HAVANA, May 20.—DeRodes has published an order that all slaves belonging to the insurgents in the field, in foreign countries, or who have taken up arms, or have served as guides to Spanish troops, or performed any other services for the National cause are henceforth free. The insurgent Captain Nustel, and some of his followers, have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1870.

This evening we are tired, weary, worn out. The entire day has been spent among some of the manufactories with which this city abounds. It is estimated that out of a population of 800,000, there are about 300,000 engaged in manufacturing pursuits. We could not notice how happy, contented, and prosperous the operators in these establishments seem to be. They are quiet and agreeable in their deportment, well-clad, intelligent, enjoying life in the largest sense, presenting a marked contrast to the miserable condition of the laboring men in Europe. We were reliably informed that laboring men have come from Europe to engage in these works, who were actually without a name, and whose knowledge of labor was purely mechanical, who were in the most degraded condition to which ignorance can reduce human beings. And yet these men who would throw open every avenue of trade in our country, and assist English aristocrats, not only in keeping English laborers in this condition, but would reduce our own laboring men to the same condition.

Starting out this morning, we first visited the laboratory of Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists. This is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in this country, and is the most extensive on the continent. The building covers a space of about 180 by 350 feet and is six stories high. We were introduced to Mr. Thos. H. Powers, who kindly showed us around the concern, exhibiting the packing departments, where a large number of carpenters are all the time engaged in preparing boxes in which to ship the products. The immense warehouses filled with articles already packed for shipping, where elevators run by steam power are used for letting down from or hoisting goods to the upper stories, &c. A large number of the chemicals used throughout this entire country are the products of this house.

Leaving Mr. Powers, we proceeded to the establishment of Mr. Wm. Sellers & Co., manufacturers of machine tools, shafting and mill-gearing. This is also the fruits of patient, persevering labor, having been started in 1848. First of humble pretensions, it now covers nearly three squares, and presents a busy appearance, employing several hundred hands. The space covered by the works is six and a half acres, and is the heart of the city. The heavy character of the work done in the building requires substantial foundations and solid walls, the floor being formed with continuous iron plates. Stability in the buildings is necessary to secure the true work required in the manufacture of lathes, shaftings, &c. The foundries of the concern are supplied with the largest cranes for lifting heavy weights.

We were shown one or two which were capable of raising a weight of fifty tons, and which sweep around the area of the building, where heavy weights are to be moved. We passed through the department where the sand for moulding purposes is dried, mixed and prepared for the workmen, into the department where the "Gifford Injector," which this firm first discovered, is made. This is a discovery which is coming into general use and is for supplying steam boilers with water. We then saw the machine for cutting bolts, the machinery for planing metals, where the metal to be planed moves back and forth under a stationary table, the table upon which it is placed being moved by the power of machinery. We went on and on, and on, beholding the wonders of man's inventive genius, as shadowed forth by the example before us.

In the manufacturing of the articles in this line, they have introduced improvements and have reduced the art nearer to perfection than any firm in the world, and are really public benefactors. They, by the exercise of their own genius and by their own industry, have achieved a princely fortune. Their manufactured articles were largely exhibited at the Paris Exposition, where they received a "Grand Gold Medal," as a testimonial of their skill. Their productions called forth the highest encomiums from the English press. Among the tools exhibited by them is a planer which is capable of planing work eight feet wide and high and eighteen feet in length. They have their gauges made before any machine is made, so that every subsequent machine shall be precisely like the first one. The Messrs. Sellers very kindly showed us around the vast works, placing us under many obligations.

The celebrated Baldwin Locomotive Works next claimed our attention, where we were introduced to Mr. Baird, one of the proprietors. The works cover over three blocks, and employ seventeen hundred hands—enough to insure a population as large as Knoxville, and larger. They turn out about twenty-six locomotive engines every month, which are disposed of at an average of \$12,000 each, making the gross monthly earnings, say \$312,000. Only think if some such concern could be started in our State, even on a small scale, where we have all the necessary materials, what an impulse would it be to business of every kind! Seventeen hundred hands with their families, say five in each family, and we have a population of 8,500; and then the butcher to sell them meat; the baker to supply them with bread; the shoemaker to shoe them; the tailor to clothe them; the barber to shave them; and the teacher to instruct their children. Only think of this, and it will be seen that this establishment contributes very largely to the population, wealth and prosperity of this city.

The Baldwin Works constructed the first locomotive built in this country, in 1825, and the business has steadily increased ever since. In the shop where the forgings necessary for locomotives are made, there are more than a hundred fires, with several steam hammers. One of these hammers weighs three tons, the others are smaller. Here we saw the bolt hammer, with the immense hammers, capable of cutting four-inch square iron with as much ease as cutting a piece of paper. Then here is the bending machine, the furnaces for melting scrap iron, and the 30-horse power engine for driving the machinery.

Next comes the shop where the boilers are made, in which every conceivable means are used to save labor by the use of machinery. In the foundry are made the driving wheels, cylinders and all castings belonging to a locomotive, and this room seems to be crowded with laborers. Here are the cupolas, capable of melting tons of iron to the hour, and the immense cranes, of twenty-six tons capacity, for lifting and placing heavy weights. The castings being complete, they are sent to the different machine shops, to be polished and finished. We noticed the large space covered by the works, and the army of operatives employed, everything progressing with the regularity of clock work, which is owing to the fact that the owners are practical men, and have made their business a study. Fully understanding their business, they are enabled to arrange matters so that there will be no clashing or irregularities.

Then we came to the Whitney Car-wheel Works, and were at once admitted and shown around. We saw the pits into which the wheels are placed to cool off with regularity. Then where they are inspected and cleaned off, specimens of each day's molding being stowed away for reference, and if their temper is not approved they are broken up and remolded. We then passed into the foundry, where the iron is melted in a red-hot stream into a ladle capable of holding fifteen tons. The melted ore is then transferred from the large ladle to smaller ones, holding just enough for one wheel. These small ladles are placed upon tracks, and are wheeled off to the molds, where they are hoisted by cranes and poured off. This establishment turns off over two hundred wheels per day, and finds a ready market for all they manufacture. They keep on hand \$100,000 worth of pig iron, and employ about 250 hands.

We then visited the old established Type Foundry, of L. Johnson & Co., where the types with which this is printed were manufactured. This Foundry was the first established on the Continent, having been commenced in 1776. It

started out first, and we may safely say has kept ahead of all other establishments of the kind in this country. I suppose more than one-half of all the printing material in this country is manufactured here. The proprietors courteously granted us permission to go through the establishment, where we witnessed the curious and ingenious processes by which the different articles in vogue among printers are manufactured, but which we have neither time, space or capacity to describe.

After partaking of a hearty dinner, we accompanied Mr. Joseph Wharton, to whom we are indebted for many courtesies, to the Nickle Works, in Camden, N. J., of which he is the proprietor. Some years ago, Mr. Wharton, seeing the demand in our country for nickle, and seeing that the ore, in abundance, could be found at home, opened a mine in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and commenced working it.

At that time we were dependent upon England for the article, which we paid \$1.75 per pound. Mr. Wharton, at the same time, built his Works at Camden, and prepared to manufacture the ore he was digging. Immediately upon his commencement in the business, or, at least, just after the close of the war, English manufacturers were compelled to lower the price until it has finally come down to \$1.25 per pound. In 1868, Mr. Wharton's Works were burned down, whereupon importers of English nickle at once marked their goods up. He, however, went to work and rebuilt the concern, and the price has been kept down. But owing to the short-sighted policy of Congress on the Tariff question, in not giving proper protection to this business, Mr. Wharton is forced to close up his establishment. Consequently, we will have to pay English manufacturers their own price for nickle and the goods manufactured of nickle. We were interested in passing through the works in observing the innumerable processes through which the ore must pass, a portion of which forms coppers, and still another portion blue vitriol, changing its character by the use of chemical preparations, and finally, after months of labor, coming out the pure metal. Persons skilled in labor and science are required in its manufacture, and Mr. Wharton being the pioneer of the business in this country, was necessarily compelled to bring laborers from Europe. It is a shame that such an enterprise should fail, from a want of appreciation on the part of our own people.

Late in the evening, we visited the establishment of Mr. Phillips, manufacturer of Super-Phosphate of lime, Sulphuric and Muriatic acids. Sulphur is cast into a furnace, which is constructed so that the gas is conveyed by pipe into large vats, where it is brought in contact with steam and passes through from one chamber to another in long succession, and finally comes out into vessels prepared for its reception. Its manufacture is curious in its operations and is a high achievement on the part of scientific men. Here hundreds and thousands of pounds of Super-Phosphate of lime is manufactured, and a ready market found for all. The lateness of the hour prevents a full description of this interesting establishment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1870.

According to previous arrangements, we this morning, took the ferry-boat, and, after a pleasant run of forty-five minutes, found ourselves at the Gloucester Landing, and at once proceeded to visit some of the large manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. Gloucester is a pleasant village in New Jersey, situated a few miles below Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Delaware River. First, we entered the works of the Washington Manufacturing Company, one of the largest cotton factories in all this country, and operated with as much skill and success as any concern in the West. The Superintendent, received us kindly and accompanied us through the works, affording every facility for a satisfactory view of the machinery and its operations which was possible in the short space of time allotted for our stay. We spent one hour here, and, of course, could only have a bird's-eye view of the vast establishment. We visited the room where the cotton is taken in its raw state, and where, by the most improved machinery, it is subjected to a cleansing process, coming through machine after machine in rapid succession, until every particle of dust is removed. Then it is placed in carding machines and manipulated through a number of courses, until the fibre is straightened, when the rolls are formed, and the drawing and doubling process begins. This process soon brings out a fine, beautiful thread, ready for the weaver's loom. Then the thread is subjected to the curious processes of sizing, warping, &c., and soon comes out, ready for use, splendid sheeting or finer fabrics, as the case may be. We would not attempt a description of the various manipulations which the cotton goes through from the time it is placed in the Rip Van Winkle cleaner until it comes out already measured for the jobber, every process being performed by machinery of the most improved style. This hour was one of the most entertaining of our life, and served to impress us much more profoundly with the high character of man's inventive genius. The capacity of this concern is 40,000 spindles and 900 looms, propelled by an immense 325-horse power engine, which is kept as bright and highly polished as the gold-ring on a lady's finger. Ten millions of yards of cotton cloth are manufactured here annually, consuming two million pounds of cotton. About seven hundred hands are required to operate the works, a large proportion being women, boys and girls. We have never seen anything on so large a scale, where such absolute cleanliness is observed. The yards are covered over with beautiful grass-plants, and tastefully laid out in avenues and walks, and not a particle of filth is to be found in them. The floors and stairways are neatly polished and perfectly clean. By an arrangement for the purpose, the dust in most of the rooms is carried away, never annoying the workmen. A workman's air of comfort pervades the entire establishment.

After spending all the time we could here, we proceeded near by to the Gloucester Print Works, another mammoth establishment with a wide reputation. These prints are among the first of the country, and are in universal use. We were introduced to Mr. Schofield, the Superintendent, who accompanied us through the various departments of the concern, which covers four or five acres. We first visited the room where the cloth is brought from the manufacturers. It is unpacked, and the separate bolts run through a large vat filled with lime, it then passes through a number of similar vats, containing chemical preparations for whitening the cloth, at last coming out white as snow. While going through this process the cloth becomes slightly twisted, but by the use of machinery for the purpose, one hand readily straightens it out, and it is then dried by being passed successively over a number of cylinders which are heated by steam. It is now ready for the printer. The printing is done by means of copper cylinders, upon which are engraved the designs to be transferred to the cloth. The color to be placed upon the cloth in printing is varied according to taste. After passing through the printing process, it is suffered to lay some days in a room subjected to a constant temperature of about 82° Fahrenheit, in order to prepare it for reception in the dyeing department. Here it again passes through a number of acids and other chemical processes in large vats, and finally through the vats containing the madder

and other dyestuffs. These color kettles are filled with expensive preparations, some of the most costly acids being used. The material is then passed over another set of hot cylinders, for the purpose of drying, having first been cleaned. Then it is starched, ironed (all by machinery) and measured, ready for packing. Although this measuring is done by machinery, and almost as fast as one can count, several hands are employed in this department, placing the bales. It is now ready for packing away in boxes, to be shipped to customers. One lady is kept employed in packing samples of the prints upon cards, one of which cards is packed with each box of goods. We also visited the engineer's department, and realized something of the toil and patience required to prepare the designs intended to adorn the calico dresses worn by ladies. This is a most expensive department, great labor being bestowed upon the designs, and new designs being prepared for every season. The figures intended to be printed is engraved upon the copper cylinder before alluded to, some twenty ladies and gentlemen being employed for this purpose.

Having glanced at the vast amount of machinery run, we were anxious to see something of the power that propelled it, and were conducted to the engine and boiler room. We found that to run this immense amount of machinery, there were twenty-one large boilers and twenty-three engines, one of them very large. An immense quantity of water is necessary to carry on the work, which is supplied by a steam pump, capable of raising eighteen hundred gallons per minute. A few years ago the company suffered severely from fire, and now as a precaution against a similar accident, they have a number of stationary steam fire engines, and are prepared with hose in every room, always attached to the engine, and in a moment's time could throw immense volumes of water upon any portion of the building endangered. They also have their own gas works, using gas in their buildings of their own manufacturing. The annual consumption of coal by this establishment is from six to seven thousand tons. The cotton factory we first visited is owned in part by the same men, and consumes about ten tons of coal per day. We have passed an hour at the Print works, delighted more, if possible, than at the other. We do not offer what we have said as anything like a description of these mammoth establishments, for this would be impossible with only a cursory glance such as we had. What we have said expresses in a faint way, what was felt on witnessing the achievements of man's genius and man's industry. We feel enthusiastic over the success of American industry and enterprise, and can only wonder that there are those who would not foster and protect such a spirit.

We desire to make mention of the special kindness of Mr. Brown, one of the proprietors of these works. To him we are indebted, together with the Superintendents, for facilities afforded us for making as much of our short stay as possible. Weary and foot-sore, we returned to our hotel, where we are prostrated by a somewhat severe bilious attack, which prevents our filling an engagement to visit this afternoon, the celebrated Port Richmond Iron works, of I. P. Morris & Co., and, also, of fulfilling an engagement to visit some of the mammoth establishments in the Lehigh valley, at Bethlehem, about fifty miles distant from the city, which visit we expected to make to-morrow. These pleasures we are compelled to forego, if our health permits, we will go on to Washington, and from there home.

Our visit to the city of "Brotherly Love" has been quite a pleasant one. We like the city and we like the inhabitants. It is indeed a pleasant place. It might be very aptly styled the "City of Homes," as every one must have a home here if he chooses, and but very few have. It is the most cleanly city in the land. The society is far above the average. We saw but one intoxicated man on the streets during our stay. We have been treated kindly by all. We are under special obligations to the Press office for courtesies, which we will be pleased to reciprocate. Our sojourn at the Bingham House has been about the pleasantest of our experience in hotel life. We bid adieu to the grand old city, feeling that we would like to come again.

A Pneumatic Tube Four Hundred Miles Long.

The following extract describes the operation of a pneumatic tube between Glasgow and London. Probably few of our readers are aware of the existence of the process by which messages and packages are almost instantaneously transmitted between these two cities. I had occasion to send a telegram to London the other day, and in a few minutes received a reply which led me to suppose that a serious error had been committed by my agents, involving many thousands of pounds. I immediately went to the telegraph office, and asked to see my message. The clerk said "We can't show it to you, as we have sent it to London." "What do you mean?" I asked. "Pray, let me see the paper I left here half an hour ago." "Well, said he, "if you must see it, we will get it back in a few minutes, but it is now in London." He rang a bell, and in five minutes or so, produced my message rolled up in pasteboard.

It seems that for some months there has existed a pneumatic telegraph betwixt Glasgow and London, and betwixt London and the other principal cities of the Kingdom, which consists of an iron tube, into which the messages are thrown and sent to their destination. I inquired if I might see a message sent. "Oh, yes, come round here," He slipped a number of messages into the pasteboard scroll, popped it into the tube and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube and heard a slight rumbling noise for seventeen seconds, when a bell rang beside me, indicating that the scroll had arrived at the General Post-Office, four hundred miles off! It almost took my breath away to think of it. If I could only go to Boston with the same relative speed, you might count on my passing an evening every week at No. 124 Beacon street, and returning home to sleep. Who knows but we may be conveyed in this marvelous manner before many years?

Perhaps you are aware that there has been a large tube between the General Post-Office in London, and the stations in Foston square, in operation for a number of years. The mail bags for the north are all sent by this conveyance, so that the Post-office receives letters up a few moments before the train leaves three miles off. The transit takes less than two seconds! Surely this is an age of wonders!

To sow corn broadcast the fodder requires more seed, gives less fodder, and leaves the ground less clean than when sown in drills. Plow the ground as for other crops; furrow three feet apart; scatter the corn along the furrow by hand, and then run a harrow along the furrows. About three bushels are required per acre. With a little practice one can sow the seed almost as fast as he can walk. At about 40 grains per foot, it is thought, the best fodder and the most of it is produced.

An up-country miner stopping over night at Strigal's Hotel, Tolo, Cal., awoke and found his bed on fire. Slowly he arose and walked down stairs, remarking to the proprietor as he passed him, "I say, Strigal, take some water up stairs and put that fire out! It's getting rather warm up there."

Clover, in enriching and improving the farm, is next to barn-yard manure in value and importance. Indeed, in many places where winter wheat is largely grown, clover may easily be made of more benefit than the usual amount of manure made and applied. For there will only be barn-yard manure enough to use on part of the wheat and corn land, while the whole of both crops may be made to follow clover. Always sow clover with wheat, and plough for corn before the clover is run out; and then seed to clover with barley or some other spring crop after corn. This clover the next year, or the year after, will be again broken up for wheat. The main crop will in neither case be ploughed under. The one after wheat will be used for hay and clover seed or pasture, as most convenient. The crop seeded next after corn will, if good, be mowed early, and the second growth, after starting a month, more or less, as may be convenient, can be ploughed under for wheat.

As an evidence of the way that Americanisms or slang creep into or become a part of the language, we note a law proposed in the constitutional Convention of Illinois, in which railway companies are forbidden to "water their stocks."

The Godebite leaders among the Mormons proclaim that they hold direct communication with Jesus Christ. A correspondent says that the Mormons would believe that the moon was made of green cheese if the fact was deliberately proclaimed by the prophet.

Santa Anna is the Judas Iscariot of the Mexicans in California. They burn his effigy annually on the day preceding Good Friday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE \$1.00.

For sale by all druggists, and merchants generally.
may 25-w1

Sevier County Tax Sale.
I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO THE HIGHEST bidder, for cash, at the court house in Sevier county, on the first Monday in July next, a town lot in Sevier county listed to Preston's heirs, for the taxes for the year 1869; taxes for 1869, 30 cents; for 1870, 10 cents; for 1871, 10 cents; for 1872, 10 cents; for 1873, 10 cents; for 1874, 10 cents; for 1875, 10 cents; for 1876, 10 cents; for 1877, 10 cents; for 1878, 10 cents; for 1879, 10 cents; for 1880, 10 cents; for 1881, 10 cents; for 1882, 10 cents; for 1883, 10 cents; for 1884, 10 cents; for 1885, 10 cents; for 1886, 10 cents; for 1887, 10 cents; for 1888, 10 cents; for 1889, 10 cents; for 1890, 10 cents; for 1891, 10 cents; for 1892, 10 cents; for 1893, 10 cents; for 1894, 10 cents; for 1895, 10 cents; for 1896, 10 cents; for 1897, 10 cents; for 1898, 10 cents; for 1899, 10 cents; for 1900, 10 cents; for 1901, 10 cents; for 1902, 10 cents; for 1903, 10 cents; for 1904, 10 cents; for 1905, 10 cents; for 1906, 10 cents; for 1907, 10 cents; for 1908, 10 cents; for 1909, 10 cents; for 1910, 10 cents; for 1911, 10 cents; for 1912, 10 cents; for 1913, 10 cents; for 1914, 10 cents; for 1915, 10 cents; for 1916, 10 cents; for 1917, 10 cents; for 1918, 10 cents; for 1919, 10 cents; for 1920, 10 cents; for 1921, 10 cents; for 1922, 10 cents; for 1923, 10 cents; for 1924, 10 cents; for 1925, 10 cents; for 1926, 10 cents; for 1927, 10 cents; for 1928, 10 cents; for 1929, 10 cents; for 1930, 10 cents; for 1931, 10 cents; for 1932, 10 cents; for 1933, 10 cents; for 1934, 10 cents; for 1935, 10 cents; for 1936, 10 cents; for 1937, 10 cents; for 1938, 10 cents; for 1939, 10 cents; for 1940, 10 cents; for 1941, 10 cents; for 1942, 10 cents; for 1943, 10 cents; for 1944, 10 cents; for 1945, 10 cents; for 1946, 10 cents; for 1947, 10 cents; for 1948, 10 cents; for 1949, 10 cents; for 1950, 10 cents; for 1951, 10 cents; for 1952, 10 cents; for 1953, 10 cents; for 1954, 10 cents; for 1955, 10 cents; for 1956, 10 cents; for 1957, 10 cents; for 1958, 10 cents; for 1959, 10 cents; for 1960, 10 cents; for 1961, 10 cents; for 1962, 10 cents; for 1963, 10 cents; for 1964, 10 cents; for 1965, 10 cents; for 1966, 10 cents; for 1967, 10 cents; for 1968, 10 cents; for 1969, 10 cents; for 1970, 10 cents; for 1971, 10 cents; for 1972, 10 cents; for 1973, 10 cents; for 1974, 10 cents; for 1975, 10 cents; for 1976, 10 cents; for 1977, 10 cents; for 1978, 10 cents; for 1979, 10 cents; for 1980, 10 cents; for 1981, 10 cents; for 1982, 10 cents; for 1983, 10 cents; for 1984, 10 cents; for 1985, 10 cents; for 1986, 10 cents; for 1987, 10 cents; for 1988, 10 cents; for 1989, 10 cents; for 1990, 10 cents; for 1991, 10 cents; for 1992, 10 cents; for 1993, 10 cents; for 1994, 10 cents; for 1995, 10 cents; for 1996, 10 cents; for 1997, 10 cents; for 1998, 10 cents; for 1999, 10 cents; for 2000, 10 cents; for 2001, 10 cents; for 2002, 10 cents; for 2003, 10 cents; for 2004, 10 cents; for 2005, 10 cents; for 2006, 10 cents; for 2007, 10 cents; for 2008, 10 cents; for 2009, 10 cents; for 2010, 10 cents; for 2011, 10 cents; for 2012, 10 cents; for 2013, 10 cents; for 2014, 10 cents; for 2015, 10 cents; for 2016, 10 cents; for 2017, 10 cents; for 2018, 10 cents; for 2019, 10 cents; for 2020, 10 cents; for 2021, 10 cents; for 2022, 10 cents; for 2023, 10 cents; for 2024, 10 cents; for 2025, 10 cents; for 2026, 10 cents; for 2027, 10 cents; for 2028, 10 cents; for 2029, 10 cents; for 2030, 10 cents; for 2031, 10 cents; for 2032, 10 cents; for 2033, 10 cents; for 2034, 10 cents; for 2035, 10 cents; for 2036, 10 cents; for 2037, 10 cents; for 2038, 10 cents; for 2039, 10 cents; for 2040, 10 cents; for 2041, 10 cents; for 2042, 10 cents; for 2043, 10 cents; for 2044, 10 cents; for 2045, 10 cents; for 2046, 10 cents; for 2047, 10 cents; for 2048, 10 cents; for 2049, 10 cents; for 2050, 10 cents; for 2051, 10 cents; for 2052, 10 cents; for 2053, 10 cents; for 2054, 10 cents; for 2055, 10 cents; for 2056, 10 cents; for 2057, 10 cents; for 2058, 10 cents; for 2059, 10 cents; for 2060, 10 cents; for 2061, 10 cents; for 2062, 10 cents; for 2063, 10 cents; for 2064, 10 cents; for 2065, 10 cents; for 2066, 10 cents; for 2067, 10 cents; for 2068, 10 cents; for 2069, 10 cents; for 2070, 10 cents; for 2071, 10 cents; for 2072, 10 cents; for 2073, 10 cents; for 2074, 10 cents; for 2075, 10 cents; for 2076, 10 cents; for 2077, 10 cents; for 2078, 10 cents; for 2079, 10 cents; for 2080, 10 cents; for 2081, 10 cents; for 2082, 10 cents; for 2083, 10 cents; for 2084, 10 cents; for 2085, 10 cents; for 2086, 10 cents; for 2087, 10 cents; for 2088, 10 cents; for 2089, 10 cents; for 2090, 10 cents; for 2091, 10 cents; for 2092, 10 cents; for 2093, 10 cents; for 2094, 10 cents; for 2095, 10 cents; for 2096, 10 cents; for 2097, 10 cents; for 2098, 10 cents; for 2099, 10 cents; for 2100, 10 cents; for 2101, 10 cents; for 2102, 10 cents; for 2103, 10 cents; for 2104, 10 cents; for 2105, 10 cents; for 2106, 10 cents; for 2107, 10 cents; for 2108, 10 cents; for 2109, 10 cents; for 2110, 10 cents; for 2111, 10 cents; for 2112, 10 cents; for 2113, 10 cents; for 2114, 10 cents; for 2115, 10 cents; for 2116, 10 cents; for 2117, 10 cents; for 21